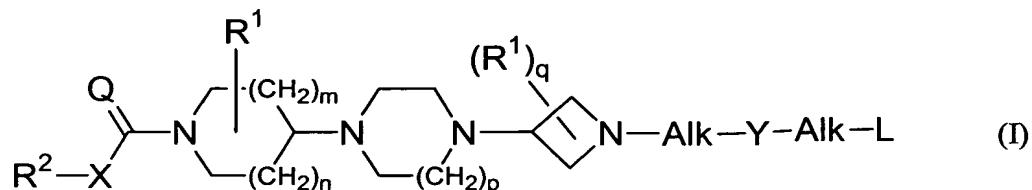


CLAIMS

1. A compound according to the general Formula (I)



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the pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof, the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, the *N*-oxide form thereof and prodrugs thereof, wherein :

n is an integer, equal to 0, 1 or 2 ;

10 m is an integer, equal to 1 or 2, provided that if m is 2, then n is 1 ;

p is an integer equal to 1 or 2 ;

q is an integer equal to 0 or 1 ;

Q is O or NR<sup>3</sup> ;

X is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -O-, -S- or -NR<sup>3</sup>- ;

15 each R<sup>3</sup> independently from each other, is hydrogen or alkyl ;

each R<sup>1</sup> independently from each other, is selected from the group of Ar<sup>1</sup>, Ar<sup>1</sup>-alkyl and di(Ar<sup>1</sup>)-alkyl ;

R<sup>2</sup> is Ar<sup>2</sup>, Ar<sup>2</sup>-alkyl, di(Ar<sup>2</sup>)alkyl, Het<sup>1</sup> or Het<sup>1</sup>-alkyl ;

Y is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -C(=O)-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-,  
20 >C=CH-R or >C=N-R, wherein R is CN or nitro ;

each Alk represents, independently from each other, a covalent bond ; a bivalent straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms ; or a cyclic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; each radical

25 optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more alkyl, phenyl, halo, cyano, hydroxy, formyl and amino radicals ;

L is selected from the group of hydrogen, alkyl, alkyloxy, Ar<sup>3</sup>-oxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, mono- and di(Ar<sup>3</sup>)amino, mono- and di(alkyloxycarbonyl)amino, Ar<sup>3</sup>, Ar<sup>3</sup>carbonyl, Het<sup>2</sup> and Het<sup>2</sup>carbonyl ;

30 Ar<sup>1</sup> is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group of halo, alkyl,

cyano, aminocarbonyl and alkyloxy ;  
Ar<sup>2</sup> is naphtalenyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3  
substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group  
of halo, nitro, amino, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, cyano, alkyl, hydroxy,  
alkyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl and mono- and  
di(alkyl)aminocarbonyl ;  
5 Ar<sup>3</sup> is naphthalenyl or phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3  
substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group  
of alkyloxy, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, pyridinyl, morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl,  
imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, morpholinylcarbonyl, pyrrolidinylcarbonyl,  
10 amino and cyano ;  
15 Het<sup>1</sup> is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the the group of  
pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl,  
thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl and pyridazinyl ;  
or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of quinolinyl,  
quinoxalinyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl,  
benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl and benzothienyl ; each  
heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted on any atom by a radical  
selected from the group of halo and alkyl ;  
20 Het<sup>2</sup> is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of  
pyrrolidinyl, dioxolyl, imidazolidinyl, pyrazolidinyl, piperidinyl,  
morpholinyl, dithianyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperazinyl, imidazolidinyl,  
tetrahydrofuranyl, 2H-pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolinyl, pyrazolinyl,  
pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl,  
25 isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl,  
pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl and triazinyl ;  
or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of  
benzopiperidinyl, quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, chromenyl,  
benzimidazolyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl,  
benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl and benzothienyl ;  
30 each radical optionally substituted with one or more radicals selected from  
the group of Ar<sup>1</sup>, Ar<sup>1</sup>alkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolyl,  
thienyl, oxo, alkyloxy, alkyloxyalkyl and alkyloxycarbonyl ; and  
alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6  
35 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to  
6 carbon atoms ; optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with

one or more radicals selected from the group of phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl and amino.

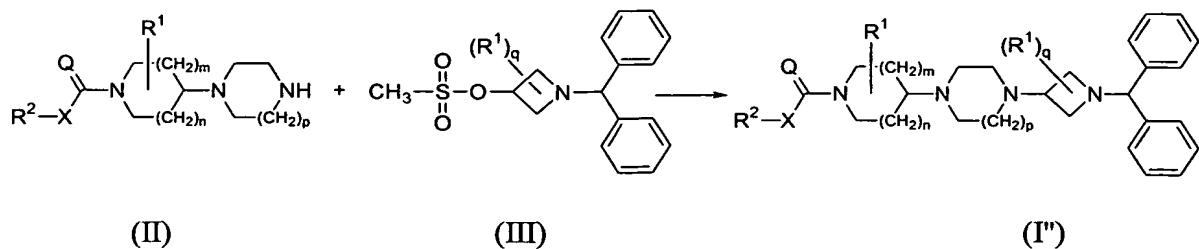
2. A compound according to claim 1, characterized in that

5      n      is 1 ;  
m      is 1 ;  
p      is 1 ;  
q      is 0 ;  
Q      is O ;  
10     X      is a covalent bond ;  
each R<sup>1</sup> is Ar<sup>1</sup> or Ar<sup>1</sup>-alkyl ;  
R<sup>2</sup>      is Ar<sup>2</sup> ;  
Y      is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -C(=O)- or -SO<sub>2</sub>- ;  
each Alk represents, independently from each other, a covalent bond ; a bivalent  
15     straight saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms ;  
each radical optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one  
or more phenyl radicals ;  
L      is selected from the group of hydrogen, alkyl, mono-and  
di(alkyloxycarbonyl)amino, Ar<sup>3</sup> and Het<sup>2</sup> ;  
20     Ar<sup>1</sup>      is phenyl ;  
Ar<sup>2</sup>      is phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1,2 or 3 alkyl substituents ;  
Ar<sup>3</sup>      is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1 or 2 substituents, each  
independently from each other selected from the group of halo and cyano ;  
Het<sup>2</sup>      is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of  
25     tetrahydrofuranyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, pyrimidinyl,  
thiadiazolyl and pyridinyl ; each radical optionally substituted with one or  
more alkyl or alkyloxycarbonyl radicals ; and  
alkyl      is a straight saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon  
atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to 6  
30     carbon atoms.

3. A compound according to any of claims 1-2, characterized in that R<sup>1</sup> is Ar<sup>1</sup>methyl and attached to the 2-position or R<sup>1</sup> is Ar<sup>1</sup> and attached to the 3-position.

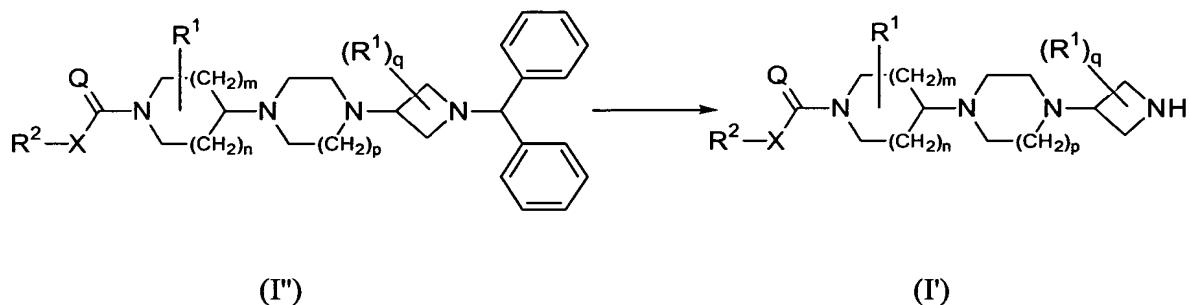
35     4. A compound according to any of claims 1-3, characterized in that the R<sup>2</sup>-X-C(=Q)- moiety is 3,5-di-(trifluoromethyl) phenylcarbonyl.

5. A compound according to any of claims 1-4, characterized in that p is 1.
6. A compound according to any of claims 1-5, characterized in that Y is -C(=O)-.
- 5 7. A compound according to any of claims 1-6, characterized in that Alk is a covalent bond.
8. A compound according to any of claims 1-7, characterized in that L is Het<sup>2</sup>.
- 10 9. A compound selected from the group of compounds with compound number 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 as mentioned in Table 1.
10. A compound according to any one of claims 1-9 for use as a medicine.
- 15 11. The use of a compound according to any one of claims 1-10 for the manufacture of a medicament for treating tachykinin mediated conditions.
- 20 12. The use of a compound according to claim 11 for the manufacture of a medicament for treating schizophrenia, emesis, anxiety, depression, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), circadian rhythm disturbances, pain, neurogenic inflammation, asthma, micturition disorders such as urinary incontinence and nociception.
- 25 13. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and, as active ingredient, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1- 9.
- 30 14. A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 13, characterized in that a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is intimately mixed with a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1-9.
- 35 15. A process for the preparation of a compound of Formula (I") in which an intermediate compound of Formula (II) is reacted with an intermediate compound of Formula (III), wherein the radicals R<sup>2</sup>, X, Q, R<sup>1</sup>, m, n, p and q are as defined in claim 1.



16. A process for the preparation of a compound of Formula (I') in which a final compound of Formula (I'') is reductively hydrogenated, wherein the radicals  $R^2$ ,  $X$ ,  $Q$ ,  $R^1$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $p$  and  $q$  are as defined in claim 1.

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17. A process for the preparation of a compound according to Formula (I') comprising the consecutive steps of

1) obtaining a compound of Formula (I'') according to claim 15 ;  
 2) obtaining a compound of Formula (I') according to claim 16